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EBENEZER SLOCOMB.

Ebenezer Slocomb, who departed this life at his house in Jamestown, on Conanicut Island, the 14th of 2d mo., 1715, in the 64th year of his age, was born in Portsmouth, on Rhode Island, and had his education among those called Baptists.

Being a man of great stature, and strong of body he was given to those recreations that were in those days accounted civil; but about the twentieth year of his age, it pleased God to send his faithful servant George Fox into those parts, and he was willing to go to hear him preach, which he did. But being in that nature which understood not the things of the spirit of God, he came to this conclusion in his mind, never to hear any of the Quakers again, boasting in himself that the Baptists were nearer the rule of the Scripture than they.

Thus he went on for some time, until God, who brings down the high from their seats, and scatters the proud in the imaginations of their own hearts, was thus pleased to manifest himself to him. He, with two more of his company, were passing by a barn, where there was a meeting, at which was that eminent gospel minister, John Burnyeat, of Cumberland, of the nation of England; and he being preaching as they were passing by, they all went to the outside, to hear two or three words, to talk of as they went on their way. It so pleased God, that at that instant John Burnyeat was treating of that saying of John the Baptist, where, speaking of Christ, he said, "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire;" which Ebenezer did not remember he had ever read, although he thought he knew more Scripture than any of the Quakers. He was willing to lean against the doorpost to hear further, although his companions jogged him to be gone. Yet he stayed, until through the powerful preaching of the gospel he was reached to the heart, and made in his own soul to confess, that all his Scripture knowledge and high notions of water baptism, had left him short of the new birth, and the baptism of Christ by the one spirit, into the church which is his body. Yet he did not give up in obedience for some time, until the fire of God began to kindle in his own soul against the root of the corrupt tree, and every branch thereof; for he found that saying of the prophet fulfilled, that "There is no peace to the wicked."

About this time, being with his newly-married wife at a merry making, where they were pitching the bar, they persuaded him to pitch with them, but he refused, being sensible the Lord had appeared to him, to redeem him out of such vain delights. But they at last set his wife to work; and she, through much entreaty, prevailed with him to pitch once. And although he outdid all the company, to their rejoicing who set him to work, yet the Lord who requires obedience according to the understanding given, set his folly in shunning the cross so powerfully before him, that for a time he thought the day of his visitation was over. Yet he who in judgment remembers mercy, after some time was graciously pleased to show him that he might come out of condemnation, by obeying the law of the spirit of life, which now through Christ was made manifest in his mortal body, to reprove sin in the flesh; to which he gave up in faithfulness.

The Lord was near to him, both to comfort him in his exercise, and also to give him sound wisdom, and a divine understanding in the mysteries of his kingdom. After a few years he called him into the work of the ministry, in which he approved himself a laborer who needed not to be ashamed; for he rightly divided the word of truth, being sound in doctrine, and his speech very often ministered grace to the hearers, and was sealed by the spirit of God to many of his auditors, to the turning them home to Christ, the great minister and mediator of the new covenant which God hath made with his people in this latter age of the world.

He was also made an overseer of the church in these parts, by the great Bishop of souls and Shepherd of the sheep; in which he acquitted himself like a true servant of Christ, being a pattern to the flock in his conversation and Christian humility; as also in his apparel and furniture.

He travelled much in the work of the ministry for the space of thirty-six years, both in the colonies of New England, and also several times to Long Island, East and West Jersey and Pennsylvania, and in his latter years to Maryland, about 500 miles from his habitation, in which travels several were convinced of the everlasting truth, through his ministry; also the convinced were built up in the most holy faith, which gives victory over all the works of the flesh.

He was also very serviceable in meetings of business where he came, that the professors of truth might, in all their conversation, be brought to walk in the same, having an excellent gift in the service of the church.

In the latter part of the year 1714, he travelled to Boston, Lynn, Salem, Hampton and Dover, taking his leave of Friends, saying he never expected to see them again; for he had a sense that his time in this world was near to a period; and he was also in this journey very serviceable in preaching the gospel of Christ with power, and with an audible voice, and in giving good counsel to Friends. When he was at home, he always delighted in the company of Friends who stood zealous for a right godly discipline and good order in the Church, which the Lord hath measurably established among Friends, that so the honest, though weak, might be preserved, and all disorderly walkers who would not be reclaimed might be testified against, as professors who are gone from our holy communion; in which good work this friend was one of the first rank in those American parts of the world.

As on one hand he always accounted the disorderly walkers, under profession of truth, his enemies, and they often found from him a stroke of sound judgment, so on the other hand he was a tender nursing father to the honest hearted and young scholars in Christ's school. He ruled not with severity over any, because they were younger than he; but always delighted to see young men come up in a part of the good order established amongst this people. And if at any time they were too zealous to be borne by the old and loose professors of truth, he would commend their zeal, but gently instruct them to use wisdom in their management; in which good work the Lord greatly blessed his labor to his people.

He would also give way very much to those newly called into the work of the ministry, if they kept to sound words and doctrines which are according to godliness, ministering from the ability which God giveth.

Thus he with much sweetness continued a faithful elder until the sixty-third year of his age, when he was taken ill with the jaundice, and other distempers setting in together, he continued very weak all the winter, very often expressing his willingness to submit to the will of God, either in life or death. He was often concerned in the time of his sickness for his children, that they might walk in the way that is strait and narrow, and leads to eternal bliss; telling them he had done his duty in teaching and instructing them, as much as in him lay, and letting them know his earnest desire that they should keep in the unity of Friends; and that it would prove their utter ruin if they went from it.

He would in his sickness very often be talking of his desire that Friends might be kept in love and unity; and so continued at times in a divine sense of God's goodness and in sweet peace. At one time, several Friends being present, he gave to each of them suitable counsel; and soon after said to his near friend and kinsman, Jacob Mott, then present, with whom he had very often travelled to preach the gospel, "I desire thee to remember my dear love to all Friends in New England;" and further said he had done his day's work, having peace with God, and unity with his people. And then like a composed Christian, who had fought the good fight of faith, he took leave of his family one by one; and after some time departed very quietly, and doubtless is entered into that rest which is prepared for the people of God.—*Piety Promoted.*

EARLY PIETY.—NO. XLIV.

Barbara Bevan, daughter of John Bevan, of Trevrygg in Wales, was an honest, sober, virtuous young woman, zealous for the holy name and truth of God, and greatly desired and travailed for the exaltation and spreading thereof, laboring that all might come to love and live therein, and order their lives and conversations by it, which she came to know and experience in her own heart, by the divine power of God. Though she was before soberly educated by her parents, and when she was but six years of age diligently kept to Friends' meetings, and was dutiful to her parents, loving to her relations and neighbors, and for her orderly behaviour in meetings, well beloved by the faithful who were acquainted with her; yet as she grew up, the enemy labored very often to draw her mind to delight in vain objects, and at times prevailed, to her great grief and exercise of mind.

But it pleased the Lord to visit her with sickness of body, when about sixteen years of age, and to show her state and condition to her, and let her see, as she afterwards declared, that the form of truth, and the profession of it only, would not satisfy without possession; and that she had great need of a Saviour; and that the pleasures and delights here below, were but as dross and dung in comparison to God's salvation and life-giving presence; and that there was but one way to obtain it, and that is, as she said, by giving up in obedience to the Lord, that he might work and operate in her heart,

who had many times begat desires and breathings in her soul after him.

She came to receive a dispensation of the gospel about the sixteenth year of her age, and travelled in the work of the ministry, and was concerned to visit Friends in West Jersey, and some parts of East Jersey, and her service she zealously performed, being concerned for the honor of God, and her labor was acceptable and well received.

She afterwards returned with her father into Wales; and though she was weak in body, in the year 1704 she travelled in North and South Wales, about six hundred miles, and her service and labor of love were well received, and effectual to many.

She was sound in doctrine, and the savour of life attended her declaration, and she was a good pattern and example in her conversation amongst those she conversed with; and at monthly meetings she exhorted Friends to be faithful in their testimony against tithes, and to keep clear of the world's spirit, and the fashion thereof.

After she sickened, she had some meetings in the family where she was, and earnestly exhorted them to beware of an easy state, and lukewarm condition; and admonished them to wait often upon the Lord, that they might get something in store against a trying time.

She was sensible her time here was not to be long, and declared she was not afraid to die. Seeing some of her relations weep, she said, "Why weep ye on such an occasion?" The day before she departed, she spoke in like manner to her father, mother, and relations then about her, "I love you all, and have a love to the family."

She had an easy passage, and departed this life the 26th of the 11th mo. 1705, aged about 23 years; a minister about 7 years.

Oh thou travelling pilgrim, whoever thou art, keep moving forward, however slow thy progress may be. The ladder which Jacob saw, the top of which reached up to Heaven, must be gradually ascended; but every round thou gainest, thou must endeavor to keep with firmness; even in thy deepest trials, thou must not let go thy hold. Be assured thy God will not leave thee, if thou art constant in thy love to Him, and provest it by meekness and patience under suffering. But carefully guard against murmuring or complaining, even when thou mayest feel as if stripped to the root, and left (in thy own apprehension) destitute of every sensible feeling of Divine good. Do not enter into impertinent queries, *why* it is thus with thee, but in holy patience possess thy soul in quietness and in humble confidence, wherein is thy strength, until He is pleased to arise for thy deliverance and enlargement as with healing in his wings, who remains to be over all God blessed forever.

7 *mo.* 3*d* 1789. HUGH JUDGE.

Extract of a letter from Richard Shackleton to John Thorp.

BALLITORE, 3d mo. 24, 1788.

"I trust that He who sitteth in the heavens looks graciously down, and beholds with approbation the well meant efforts of a remnant in the cause of Christ, and the promotion and spreading of his reign and government on the earth. So that I wish there may not be in any a heart of unbelief, nor a dwelling too much on the view of the gloomy side of things; but rather that there may be a steady looking to Him who is omnipotent, and an exercising and cultivating each the particular gift allotted, according to the present ability, and in the will and time of the great Giver.

I am desirous for thee, my dear friend, that thou mayest look upward, from whence hath come and will come thy help. May way be made for thee to exercise the gift which I believe thou hast received, to the honor of the holy head and to the edification of the body, in as diffuse a manner as the Master willeth and the Church needeth. For my part, I think it is awful to be entrusted with supernatural talents, given for the edification of others. If ever so usefully occupied, what is the trustee but an unprofitable servant? But if the occupation and improvement, even of the one pound, be neglected, displeasure is incurred, and loss and shame follow. I wish us to be watchful and careful, that we fall not into temptation of any kind: but that our hands may be free and skilful to build the Lord's house, our feet unfettered and ready to run on his errands, and our hearts replete with the joyful answer of "well done good and faithful servant." R. S.

R. S. to S. R. Grubb.

"I have been writing to some of the *great folk*, and despatched my yearly epistle to thy mother. I now turn to one of the *little ones*, whom I am glad to be enabled to salute with renewed affection; and to whom I would with all willingness hand more than a cup of cold water, in the name of a disciple if I had it to give. We are very emphatically called *Friends;* and friends we should be to one another, not sparing friendly advice and reproof, and taking a willing oversight of one another as keepers of one another, and so profitably conjoined in harmonious labor. If then we should not withhold reproof and correction in proper season, why should we withhold encouragement, and the expression of strengthening unity? If I have any thing to write to thee at this time, my dear Friend, it is in this line—the line of encouragement to hold on thy way. Continue in the littleness of self,

and thou wilt continue to witness an enlargement in the service of thy great Master. And be not weary of well doing: consider whose cause it is which thou art engaged in, of infinite importance and consequence, and how much depends on every one who is sent on any expedition, or who has any part to maintain, faithfully and firmly discharging their duty. To give way in a little is to weaken in the general: but every one doing his own part, the whole is strengthened, and the work completely and uniformly carried on. * * *

Farewell, my beloved friend, mayest thou take deeper and deeper root in humility, and in the experience of the divine life, for thy own preservation and nourishment; the more thou advances in religious stature, and spreadest wide thy fruit bearing branches. Remember me affectionately to thy honest husband. I am glad that thou art joined to one who will encourage, make way for, and help thee in every respect. The whole plantation at Suir Island, trees, saplings and underwood, have all my warm wishes for their growth and prosperity." R. S.

For Friends' Intelligencer.

"Wo unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong, that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work." Now if the prophet was thus authorized to pronounce a wo upon a part of the injustice connected with slavery in this country, what would he have declared due to the whole? Slavery is not only using a neighbor's service without wages, but it deprives him of his liberty, it robs him of himself, it makes of him merchandize, as if he were a beast of burthen.

We have been told with confidence that the slave is so ignorant and degraded, that liberty to him would be an injury, and to his master ruin. And moreover, that abolition is a matter between master and slave only, and that all interference of others tends to increase the suffering of the latter, and prolong his bondage. No declarations, however, can be more erroneous; but, being by so many received as truth, without investigation, they give encouragement for the continued reiteration of these and other kindred sentiments. The object, no doubt, has been, and still is, to shield the system from all enquiry.—Mark the opposition in Congress to the reception of any petitions upon the subject. Session after session has passed away, and little is done for the bondman's liberty; but much to strengthen and perpetuate his bonds, by opening to the system additional states and territories.

The rights of the slave have been treated as of little or no account, and as though he were "not a man and a brother." Any petition from him, to such a body, for relief, would be deemed intrusive, if not an insult; although this is admitted to be the right of the humblest individual. Alas! instead of bearing testimony against this, and similar injustice, how many have given their silent approval. Who of us, were we to have but one year's experience, in the school of slavery, such as that of Solomon Northup's, would not feel an interest in the subject before unknown? Certainly, it deserves a far more serious consideration than it has received. The legality and long continuance of slavery undoubtedly has a powerful tendency to blunt the perceptions to its enormity,—and the nearer we are in contact with it, the greater is this influence; hence, the holder of the slave views the system and its evils with less disfavor than others farther removed from it.

Would it not be well, before adopting the slaveholder's declaration, "that we have nothing to do with the abolition of slavery, to ascertain whether, by the purchase of its products, we are not doing much for its support—and if so, are we not in duty bound as far as practicable to withhold such support? This is a point of attack which is made of too small account, and is one which is calculated to reach the system in its most vital part. To rob the slave of his labor, to get his services without giving him compensation, are the objects for which he was first made a slave, and they are those for which he is still kept a slave. The master having no moral right to sell such products, we have none to purchase them, and a refusal to do so, would be the removal of the inducement for holding him in bondage.

Now if a slaveholding custom tends to render the master insensible to the cruelty and injustice of the system, it would be irrational to suppose that the custom of participating with him in the use of slave products has not also a tendency to produce insensibility to its injustice, and to the fact that it is a direct and powerful aid in support of slavery.

Might not the slave query whether it would not be more honorable and consistent, either to abandon this direct support of slavery, or openly join with the master in advocating the rightfulness of the system?

Inasmuch as the first claim to holding a fellow man in bondage was based upon fraud and force, it follows that all after claims are sustained only by the same principle; and to say that the master has a valid claim to the slave's labor, but none in the slave, would be a palpable contradiction. Again, to assert that the claim to these products, by the master, is unjust, but if transferred to us become good and valid, is not less a contradiction. It is such a self-evident truth that the consumer of slave labor products forms a link in the chain by which the slave is bound, second only in importance to his immediate possessor, that it would be humiliating to attempt its proof by argument.

It certainly is matter of surprise, that those who are professedly and really opposed to slavery should have overlooked the justice and propriety of leaving the products of the slave's labor upon the master's hands, until he should be brought to see the necessity of restoring it to its rightful owner.

Why should not all protestations against slavery be backed by nonparticipancy? This would not only be an important means of removing the inducement to slaveholding; but would evince sincerity, and be to the master an irresistible testimony against the system, that would find a lodgement in his conscience.

But there is a brighter prospect, and it is with feelings of encouragement that we can advert to the fact, that there is so large an increase of nonparticipants in slave labor products, and so much provision making for the introduction of those of paid labor. These will increase, and find their way into the market, in proportion to the increased demand for them. By refusing this kind of aid to slavery, efficiency would be given to all the efforts for its extinction.

Although some may delay faithfully to bear their share in the maintainance of this righteous testimony, and thus retard for a time the abolition of this unjust system, those who are faithful will secure to themselves a peace of mind far outbalancing any advantage which a participation in unrighteous gains can bestow. D. I.

Quaker-Hill, 20th of 3d mo., 1855.

THE SPIRIT OF LOVE.

"Charity (or love) never faileth."—1 Corinthians, xiii. 8.

Beyond all question, it is the unalterable constitution of nature that there is efficacy, divine, unspeakable efficacy, in love. The exhibition of kindness has the power to bring even the irrational animals into subjection. Show kindness to a dog, and he will remember it; he will be grateful; he will infallibly return love for love. Show kindness to a lion, and you can lead him by the mane; you can thrust your head into his mouth; you can melt the untamed ferocity of his heart into an affection stronger than death. In all of God's vast, unbounded creation, there is not a living and sentient being, from the least to the largest, not one, not even the outcast and degraded serpent, that is insensible to acts of kindness. If love, such as our blessed Saviour manifested, could be introduced into the world, and exert its appropriate dominion, it would restore a state of things far more cheering, far brighter than the fabulous age of gold; it would annihilate every sting; it would pluck every poisonous tooth; it would hush every discordant voice. Even the inanimate creation is not insensible to this divine influence. The bud and flower and fruit put forth most abundantly and beautifully, where the hand of kindness is extended for their culture. And if this blessed influence should extend itself over the earth, a moral Garden of Eden would exist in every land: instead of the thorn and brier would spring up the fir-tree and the myrtle; the dearest would blossom, and the solitary place be made glad.—*Upham.*

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF TIME.

To make a proper use of that short and uncertain portion of time allotted us for our mortal pilgrimage is a proof of wisdom; to use it with economy, and dispose of it with care, discovers prudence and discretion. Let, therefore, no part of your time escape, without making it subservient to the wise purposes for which it was given; it is an inestimable treasure. You will find a constant employment of your time conducive to health and happiness: and not only a sure guard against the encroachments of vice, but the best *recipe* for contentment. Seek employment; languor and *ennui* shall be unknown; avoid idleness; banish sloth; vigor and cheerfulness will be your enlivening companions: admit not guilt to your hearts, and terror shall not interrupt your slumbers. Follow the footsteps of virtue; walk steadily in her paths, she will conduct you through pleasant and flowery paths to the temple of Peace: she will guard you from the wily snares of vice, and heal the wounds of sorrow and disappointment which time may inflict.

By being constantly and usefully employed, the destroyer of mortal happiness will have but few opportunities of making his attacks, and by regularly filling up your precious moments, you will be less exposed to danger. Venture not, then, to waste an hour, lest the next should not be yours to squander. Hazard not a single day in guilty or improper pursuits, lest the day which follows should bring you an awful summons to the tomb, a summons to which youth and age are equally liable; reading improves the mind, and you cannot better employ a portion of your leisure time than in the pursuit of knowledge. By observing a regular habit of reading, a love of it will soon be acquired. It will prove an unceasing amusement, and a pleasant resource in the hours of sorrow and discontent, an unfailing antidote against languor and indolence. Much caution is however necessary in the choice of books; it is among them, as among human characters, many would prove dangerous and pernicious advisors; they tend to mislead the imagination, and give rise to a thousand erroneous opinions and ridiculous expectations.

I would not, however, wish to deprive you of the pleasures of society, or of rational amusement: but let your companions be select, let them be such as you can love for their good qualities, and whose virtues you are desirous to emulate; let your amusements be such as will

tend, not to corrupt and vitiate, but to correct and amend the heart.

Finally, I would earnestly request you never to neglect employing a portion of your time in addressing your Heavenly Father, in paying Him that tribute of prayer and praise which is so justly his due, as "the author of every good and perfect gift," as our Creator, Preserver, and Redeemer, "in whom we live, and move, and have our being," and without whose blessing none of our undertakings will prosper.

Thus by employing the time given you in the service of virtue, you will pass your days with comfort to yourself and those around you, and by persevering to the end, shall at length obtain "a crown of glory that fadeth not away.".

BONHOTE.

THE CHRISTIAN'S LIGHT.

The Christian is called a "light." In order to act with effect on others, he must walk in the Spirit, and thus become the image of goodness; he must be so akin to God and so filled with his dispositions, that he shall seem to surround himself with hallowed atmosphere. It is folly to endeavor to make ourselves shine before we are luminous. If the sun without his beams should talk to the planets, and argue with them till the final day, it would not make them shine; there must be light in the sun itself, and then they will shine of course. And this, my brethren, is what God intends for you all. It is the great idea of his gospel, and the work of his Spirit, to make you "lights in the world." His greatest joy is to give you character, to beautify your example, to exalt your principles, and make you each the depository of his own almighty grace. But in order to this, something is necessary on your part—a full surrender of your mind to duty and to God, and a perpetual desire for this spiritual intimacy: having this, having a participation thus of the goodness of God, you will as naturally communicate good as the sun communicates his beams.—*Bushnell.*

THE SPIRIT HELPETH OUR INFIRMITIES.

For all distractions in sacred duties, the remedy lies with the Spirit himself. We can shut to the door; but he can shut the heart, and lock out the world and all its phantoms. We can open the Bible and look at the promises; but he can open heaven, and show each promise in its glorious fulfilment. We can lift our eyes towards the hills; but he can show us "Him who is invisible," and can enable our souls to rest on him with the sweetest security for the fulfilment of all that he has spoken. We can task ourselves to stated times of devotion, and resolve that we shall spend a given space in prayer; but he can so enlarge the heart—he can make the spirit so strong in the Lord and in the power of his might—he can fill the mind with such longings after angelic purity, such delight in heavenly things, such vehement aspirations after God—he can introduce within us those yearnings and groanings which cannot be uttered; so that hours and minutes shall not be counted, and the untiring soul continue instant in prayer."—*Hamilton.*

BUSINESS.

Without employment, it is impossible for us to be happy for any considerable length of time. It is a law of our being, that we must have something to do. Acting by this law, and pursuing a regular method, we denominate such actions as business, whether the motive be pleasure, gain, or from a sense of duty to others. If then we must have business in order to make our earthly condition happy, is it not well for us to inquire whether the pleasure of our business is to be lasting—whether the impressions we derive from it are of such a character as will furnish us with strength and joy for the great spiritual race which we are running. We certainly will gain strength for our spiritual being by any business which we may engage in. We are either exercising for virtue or vice. We are surely growing stronger in one or the other. But the strength of virtue only will terminate in joy. Is then my business leading me to the practice of virtue? Do I realize that God's kingdom is coming? that my business is facilitating the growth of righteousness in the world? If I can really believe that mankind are better for my business, then I can confidently expect that instead of its being a hindrance to my growth in holiness—it will be a means of assisting me in my progress, as it will unfold and develop the faculties which are to live forever.

Such then being the truth, let us all cherish business habits—but first see to it that these habits have their roots deeply imbedded in virtue, so that they may be ornaments, such as will induce men to take knowledge of us that we have been with Jesus.

The term then of being a "business man" will be an honorable one—and the other title, "an idle man," will be a pitiful one.

F. P. E.

REVERENCE DUE TO GOD.

If the young man forgets his God, the old one will seldom find him in old age; if in the pride and flush of health, we omit to call on the name of him from whom we possess the vigor of life, in the hour of sickness what comfort can we have in approaching his Divine Majesty? And if in the full enjoyment of every species of worldly prosperity, we neglect to pause in the midst of our enjoyments to acknowledge the giver of all good gifts, with what heart can we in the hour of adversity fly for protection to Divine Goodness?

THE HERMIT, A FABLE.

A pious hermit, who lived in the solitude of the forest, far from the noise of men, was once wandering through the woods in search of a few wild fruits and berries to make up his frugal meal. He heard a moaning in the grass, and looking down saw a fox, both of whose fore legs were broken, writhing like a snake on the ground, and apparently starving. The good hermit was about to seek some food for the helpless creature, when an eagle appeared, soaring high overhead, and suddenly let fall a fowl from its talons directly at the feet of the fox. The starving animal seized greedily on the prize, and soon made a hearty meal on it. "Ah," exclaimed the pious enthusiast, "this is the finger of God. Why did I distrust his providential care, and wander over hill and dale to seek for daily food? He who brought food to the mouth of this helpless animal, will surely never forget his servant. Henceforth I will take no more thought for my body's sustenance, but trust to his goodness, and devote all my time to meditation." True to his resolution, he returned to his cell, and neither plucked the fruits that hung on the trees around, nor went down to the brook to quench his thirst. Three whole days he lived thus, and was wasting away to a shadow, in the vain hope of a direct interference of Heaven. On the evening of the third day just as he sunk into slumber, thunder rolled through the cave, he saw a form of angelic beauty, and heard a sweet but solemn voice that spoke thus: "Mortal, how feeble is thy understanding! Couldst thou thus misinterpret the lesson contained in the eagle's conduct? Thou art not lame and helpless as was the fox, but art strong and active, like the eagle that gave him food. Him thou wert to imitate, in going about and doing good to others; for know that idleness, even if accompanied by constant prayer, is odious in the sight of the Almighty.—*New York Mirror.*

WHO ARE YOUR COMPANIONS.

"He that walketh with wise men shall be wise; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed."

It is said to be a property of the tree-frog that it acquires the color of whatever it adheres to, for a short time. Thus when found on growing corn, it is commonly of a very dark green. If found on the white oak it has the color peculiar to that tree. Just so it is with men. Tell me whom you choose and prefer as companions, and I certainly can tell who you are. Do you love the society of the vulgar? Then you are already debased in your sentiments. Do you seek to be with the profane? In your hearts you are like them. Are jesters and buffoons your choicest friends? He who laughs at folly is himself a fool, and probably a very stupid one, too. Do you love and seek the society of the wise and good? Is this your habit? Would you rather take the lowest seat among such than the highest among others? Then you have already learned to be wise and good. You may not have made much progress, but even a good beginning is not to be despised. Hold on your way, and seek to be a companion of all that fear God. So you shall be wise for yourself, and wise for eternity.

FALSE COLORING GIVEN TO WAR.

On every side of me I see causes at work which go to spread a most delusive coloring over war, and to remove its shocking barbarities to the back ground of our contemplation altogether. I see it in the poetry which lends the magic of its numbers to the narrative of blood, and transports its many admirers, as by its images, and its figures, and its nodding plumes of chivalry, it throws its treachorous embellishments over a scene of legalized slaughter. I see it in the music which represents the progress of the battle; and then, after being inspired by the trumpet-notes of preparation, the whole beauty and tenderness of a drawing room are seen to bend over the sentimental entertainment; nor do I hear the utterance of a single sigh to interrupt the death tones of the thickening contest, and moans of the wounded men, as they fade away upon the ear, and sink into lifeless silence.

All, all, goes to prove what strange and half-sighted creatures we are. Were it not so, war could never have been seen in any other aspect, than that of unmingled hatefulness; and I can look to nothing but to the progress of Christian sentiment upon earth, to arrest the strong current of the popular and prevailing partiality for war. Then only will an imperious sense of duty lay the check of principle on all the subordinate tastes and faculties of our nature. Then will glory be reduced to its right estimate, and the wakeful benevolence of the gospel, chasing away every spell, will be turned by the treachery of no delusion whatever from its simple but sublime enterprises for the good of the species. Then the reign of Truth and quietness will be ushered into the world, and war—cruel, atrocious, unrelenting war—will be stripped of its many and its bewildering fascinations. CHALMERS.

If you have great talents, industry will improve them: if moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiencies. Nothing is denied to well-directed labor; nothing is ever to be attained without it. Remember, a man's genius is always in the beginning of life as much unknown to himself as to others—and it is only after frequent trials, attended with success, that he dares think himself equal to the undertakings in which those who have succeeded, have fixed the admiration of mankind.

He who seduously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when

he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites of man.—[*Lavater.*

FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER.

PHILADELPHIA, FOURTH MONTH 28, 1855.

We publish, in our present number, a communication from a Virginia correspondent, on the interesting subject of Vegetable Physiology. The author appears to have observed and reflected considerably on the subject upon which he writes; but does he not permit himself to indulge too freely in speculation, and to advance hypotheses unsupported by proof? With the kindest feelings we would suggest to him, whether it is a sufficient argument against the opinion so universally entertained by Physiologists, that "all matters taken up by the roots are carried upwards to the leaves," that this would be "a roundabout way of obtaining an end, and not in accordance with the simplicity we usually see in nature's operations"? If he will examine the human system, which is admitted to be the most perfect of all organized structures, he will find there the same "roundabout way of obtaining an end." The parts of the food adapted to the support of the body, are taken up by the lacteals, and conveyed, through the thoracic duct and the subclavean vein, to the heart, thence to the lungs, where most important modifications are effected, and then back again to the heart, before any portion is, or can be, employed to nourish the system. The great preparatory object to be performed in the leaves, the author of the communication referred to seems not to have considered; viz: the *organization* of the substances that are to constitute the growth of the plant. Till these materials get to the leaves, they are *inorganic;* here, by that mysterious power, the vital principle, and the agency of the solar rays, they are *organised*, and adapted to the growth and purposes of the plant. Electricity may, and no doubt does, perform important functions in the vegetable economy, but we would suggest again, whether, because "Electricity is known to be able to separate oxygen from its combinations," it is any *proof* that "it should be the principal means of the decomposition of carbonic acid in the plant"? especially when all experience and observation have shown, that this decomposition is never known to be effected without sunlight. Decompositions by electricity, so far as known, never take place except when the electric equilibrium has been previously disturbed. The means by which this disturbance is effected, our author does not pretend to suggest; so far from it indeed, that by showing that the leaves and sap are good conductors of electricity he leads us to infer that a state of equilibrium is maintained, and hence so far as is known, there is no power for electrical decomposition.

In what part the vessels through which the sap ascends or descends, are situated, is a matter of little importance. But that the materials do ascend to the leaves, before they are assimilated by the plant, analogy and all chemical principles, unite with Physiologists, in maintaining. The experiment our author gives, intended to controvert the opinion of Physiologists that plants take in the food from the soil "at the points of the rootlets alone," is by no means conclusive. The water may permeate the woody matter of the root, and yet not enter the sap vessels, of which there is, indeed, good reason to believe that it never does. We do not wish, by any means, to be critical of the essay of our friend, for whom we entertain high respect and esteem; but, in publishing his communication, we wish that our younger readers may not be misled in their researches into this interesting department of Natural Science.

It may be remarked in addition, that the mechanical power by which the sap moves in the plant, is partly due to the winds, their action in bending and moving the plants having an effect to urge on the sap in its course, similar to that produced by the exercise of the muscles in the animal system, in promoting the movement of the blood in the veins.

"Better is the day of one's death than the day of one's birth.

DIED.—On the 19th inst., in the 59th year of his age, in the city of New York, Dr. WILLIAM SEAMAN. His remains were interred at Jericho, on the 23d of 4th mo. 1855.

That equanimity of mind, and quiet composure of spirit, which so beautifully adorned his pathway through life, remained with him to the last. He bore with christian fortitude and meekness, his complicated, painful diseases; evincing that he knew that his redeemer lived, and because He lived, he should live also. His mental faculties continued clear, and addressing himself, shortly before his departure, to his beloved companion, he said, "We shall soon meet in heaven,—all is peace within," causing the feeling to arise among those surrounding his bed side, "Oh that I may die the death of the righteous, and that my last

end may be like unto his." It may be emphatically said of him, that few were more beloved in life, nor more keenly regretted in death. "Man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets." M.

——, On the 21st of 3d mo. last, ANNA PANCOAST, wife of Aaron Pancoast, an Elder of Woodbury Monthly Meeting.

——, On 16th inst., at the residence of her son, in Harrisonville, N. J., LYDIA DUELL, in the 81st year of her age, an elder of Pilesgrove Monthly Meeting.

——, On the 20th of Second month, at the residence of her son-in-law, Nathan Lippincott, MARTHA BOROUGH, an elder of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, in the 83d year of her age.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL HOUSE IN CAMDEN.

A Teacher might find encouragement by opening a School for small children. Apply to Wm. Folwell, near Cooper's Creek.

ADAMANT is a substance so extremely hard as to be able to polish the diamond. It is considered to bear the same relation to diamond, which emery does to corundum. A few years ago, M. Dufresney exhibited before the Paris Academy of Sciences, a few pieces of adamant which were met with in the same alluvial formation whence Brazilian diamonds are usually procured. The largest piece obtained weighed about 66 grains. Its edges were rounded by long continued friction, and it presented a slightly brownish, dull black color. When viewed with a microscope, it appeared riddled with small cavities, which separated very small irregular laminæ, slightly transparent and iri-descent. It cut glass readily, and scratched quartz and topaz. On analysis, it was found that this adamant contains 96.8 to 90.8 per cent. of pure carbon; the small remainder consisting of vegetable ash.

THE London *Athenæum* reports very favorably the result of experiments in England, testing our countryman, Dr. Smith's, invention for the use of furnace cinders. Dr. Smith professes to produce from the scoriæ cast aside from the blast furnaces, a variety of articles in daily use, such as square tiles, paving flags, and bottles, the last of which are much stronger, and the annealment more complete than in the common glass bottles, from which in appearance they are scarcely to be distinguished. The scoriæ are thrown into a mould before they have time to cool. If it should turn out to be possible to put the furnace cinders to such uses, the invention will be of great importance to all proprietors of blast furnaces.

THE dahlia is a native of the marshes of Peru, and was named after Dahl, the famous Swedish botanist. It is not more than thirty years since its introduction into Europe.

For Friends' Intelligencer.

THE WEATHER.

The heated temperature of *Fifth day* the 19th inst., is worthy of note; the thermometer at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock respectively standing at 64, 75, 83 degrees.

The writer has made a careful examination of his daily record as far back as 1839, inclusive, and can find nothing to equal it *so early in the season*. The nearest approach to it was on the 18th of 1846, when the therm. at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock respectively, stood at 62, 74, 82 degrees, averaging a temperature of 72.66, while on the 19th of the *present year* the average reached 74 degrees!

If we extend the comparison a week or ten days later, we find several to exceed it, particularly 4th mo. 26, 1842, the 29th of 1853, and the 27th of 1854; while at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 21st of 1846 it reached 87 degrees!

Philadelphia, 4th mo. 28, 1855. J. M. E.

For Friends' Intelligencer.

In the Intelligencer of 3d mo. 10th, No. 51. is an article by a "Virginia farmer, on Youman's philosophy of the growth of Vegetables," and also some editorial observations on that article. The study of vegetable physiology is an interesting study, and the growth of vegetables, their powers of assimilation and appropriating to their own use the various salts and gases within their reach, and thus building up a structure designed for the support of the animal creation, is one among the many evidences we have of divine goodness, in making this earth the fit abode of man.

Many of the laws that govern the operations of nature, are difficult to be understood, and can only be ascertained by carefully observing these operations, and noting their effects. This is particularly the case with vegetable physiology, and there is not yet a uniform agreement among writers on that science. Formerly it was too much the practice for philosophers to adopt a theory and then search for facts to support it, instead of basing their theory on facts first ascertained. But since the inductive philosophy has been adopted, the progress made in ascertaining the laws that govern nature has been much more rapid. Writers often assume as facts, what other writers have asserted, without themselves carefully examining whether their assertions could be fully sustained, and in this way errors no doubt have been perpetuated. It is far easier to take plausible things upon trust, than to go through a close examination ourselves.

It may seem presumptuous in an humble individual to come in conflict with philosophers, and call in question the soundness of their theories, but as all persons have an equal right to the use of their eyes, and may be equal ob-

servers of facts, we may all assist each other in coming to right conclusions. One objection to the theory of most vegetable physiologists, is the assertion, that the sap of a tree ascends in one set of vessels in the sap wood, and descends in another set just beneath the bark, and thus distributes materials for growth. This supposes that all matters taken up by the sap from the roots are carried upward to the leaves, and there meeting with the carbonic acid imbibed by them, are acted upon by sun light and there prepared, and then distributed throughout the plant for assimilation and growth. This seems to be a round-about way of obtaining an end, and is not in accordance with the simplicity we usually see in nature's operations. This also appears to be the editor's opinion, for he says that the "saline materials needed for the growth of plants are absorbed in a state of solution," and "are transported to the leaves, where the superfluous water, which was the vehicle for their transportation, is evaporated;" they must then by some process be returned, to form the structure of the plant.

The experiments of chemists have pretty clearly proven that "Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen, of which all plants are principally composed, are all gases." Combustion and decomposition separate these gases, and return them again to the air, and the saline particles obtained from the inorganic matters of the earth remain as ashes. Water holding mineral matter in solution, and perhaps a small portion of gas, (as all these gases have a strong affinity for water,) is taken up by the roots and carried through the pores of the plant, and the excess of water is evaporated by the leaves; but I see no reason, why all these matters should be carried to the leaves, before they can be prepared to become a part of the plant. Indeed I think I have seen reasons to the contrary; and why may not these matters be deposited as the sap advances upward? can they not be elaborated in their passage as completely as if they were in the leaf. It is pretty well ascertained, that carbonic acid gas is absorbed during the day, that its oxygen is given off, and its carbon reserved in building up the plant. And experiments with electricity pretty clearly show that that powerful agent plays quite an important part in the growth of vegetables. Electricity is known to be able to separate oxygen from its combinations, then why may it not be the principle means of the decomposition of carbonic acid gas in the plant? Every point of a leaf is a conductor of electricity from the atmosphere, and the water of the sap is also a good conductor as well as an absorbent of the gases. Here the gases and electricity meet and perform their functions without the necessity of the matters in the sap being taken to the leaves. Some writers have asserted that the young woody matter is deposited by the return sap, but where is the evidence of its downward progress, or of the necessity for it. I have frequently barked oak trees for tanning purposes, before the leaf buds were opened, and the sap certainly was then ascending, or the bark could not have been taken off; no leaves were then on the trees to cause the return of the sap as supposed, and the sap even then had a milky appearance, showing itself ready to commence the deposition of woody matter. And later in the season, say about the summer solstice, I have seen apple trees stript entirely of their bark from their lower limbs to their roots, and the young woody matter then was of a firm jelly like appearance, and on exposure to the air, the outer part of it would turn green and form bark, and the inner portion would form wood, and the tree would suffer no apparent injury.

It has been a matter of conjecture with some, as to where the mechanical power resides, sufficient to force the sap upward from the roots to the extreme branches. Every 32 feet in height would require a power equal to one atmosphere, or 15 lbs., to the square inch. A very considerable power must be exerted, to cause the bark to enlarge so as to make room for the reception of new wood. But it is measurably, if not entirely deposited in conformity with mechanical laws. On the convex side of a bend where an equal thickness of young wood would cause an elongation of the bark, which would take a much greater force to effect, there the thickness of the new layer is lessened, while on the concave side of the same bend the new layer is much thicker, as here no elongation of the bark is needed. Another beautiful effect of this law is, that as a tree enlarges it becomes much more strait than when young. Whether the living organism of of the plant itself, exerts this power, or whether it only keeps all parts of the plant in a proper condition for capillary attraction to exert its own powers, is a question not very easily decided, though we know that the latter power can be made to shew a very considerable force. It is said that in quarrying mill-stones in Germany, where great nicety is required, holes are drilled along a line where it is wished to make a rent, then seasoned hard wood wedges are driven in the holes very tightly, when water is applied to the wedges, and by the force of capillary attraction in the pores of the wood enlarging the wedges, until the rock is split open. Some writers believe that the sap enters the roots at the point of the rootlets alone, but this does not appear reasonable, because the bark of the large roots is very porous itself, and no doubt water can enter, wherever it comes in contact with them. This may be proven by taking a piece of a root and drying it completely, then covering both ends with gum or some substance impervious to water, and inserting the root in

moist earth; in a short time it will become saturated with water.

That the pores of the wood are not continuous tubes is evident, from the fact of the passage of the sap laterally across them. If a notch is cut through the bark and sap wood of a tree, young wood will be deposited both above and below, as well as at the sides of the cut, thus shewing an effort to head the wound.

Fruit growers have sometimes resorted to this plan, to induce early fruitfulness in a particular branch. With a sharp knife they make two incisions around a limb through the bark, about a quarter of an inch apart, and then remove the bark carefully from between them. The effect of this is, to retard circulation and promote the formation of fruit buds instead of leaf buds. The branch will enlarge above the incision more than below it, and this has been considered a strong argument in favor of the downward flow of sap, by its advocates. They contend for the upward flow of sap through the pores of the sap wood, and the downward flow immediately beneath the bark, after the sap has been elaborated in the leaves. But if we admit the introduction of carbonic acid gas through the leaves, its decomposition by light and electricity, the giving off of its oxygen, and the retention of its carbon, as is generally admited now by physiologists, we have all the circumstances necessary to account for the phenomena, without supposing a downward flow of sap. The larger portion of sap lies between the bark and the wood; and as water has a strong affinity for carbonic acid gas, absorbing of its own accord its own volume of gas, and may by pressure be made to hold many times its volume; the acid passes through the water, (which it may do without interfering with the upward flow of sap,) and meeting with an interruption at the point of incision in the bark, it deposites a part of its carbon above, that otherwise would have been conveyed lower down the branch. It is difficult to account for a power sufficient to cause a downward flow of sap. We can hardly conceive of a power in the living organism itself capable of performing it, and capillary attraction cannot do it, for that would apply an equal force beneath the bark, with that in the pores of the wood, which is acknowledged to be upward.

It is a well known fact, that where trees are growing thickly together, the smaller and weaker ones will die out. This has been supposed to be caused by want of light. But this does not seem to meet the case, for trees growing more separately even in equally shady situations do not suffer thus by shade. A more philosophical reason appears to be that the overtopping branches are in a situation to, and actually do obtain more of the carbonic acid gas and electricity of the atmosphere, than those branches beneath them, and thus rob them of their share. A valuable ecomomical result is thus obtained, the trees grow taller, are deprived of their lower branches, and thus become much more fit for building purposes. Trees growing singly are not thus affected, and many kinds that in forests are tall, with but little foliage, will, if planted singly on lawns make beautiful shade trees.

The sap of many plants while growing contain sugar, and in forest trees it appears to be elaborated during winter, while the circulation is suspended, for on the first appearance of warm days, even when the nights are frosty and the ground still partly frozen, the sap is put in motion, and then it makes the most sugar. The sap of almost all kinds of trees may be made to produce sugar, but some much more largely than others, as the sugar maple. When the flow of sap rises freely from the roots, the sugar is carried upward, and no doubt is the source from which the honey of flowers is secreted, as the flowers of many kinds of trees are greatly resorted to by bees and other insects.

How simple, yet how varied, how complicate yet how perfect, how wonderful the operations of nature, even in the small as well as the most magnificent; how well calculated to improve the rightly enquiring mind, in contemplating such an adaptation of means to ends, so much design and fitness, that nothing short of divine power and goodness could have produced them. Then if we find this world so well adapted to our present state and condition, and so well calculated to produce happiness if rightly improved, can we for a moment doubt that the same power will be equally exerted in preparing for our future existence, if we humbly and faithfully endeavor to perform our duty in this life by following the leadings of His spirit? YARDLEY TAYLOR.

Loudon County, Va., 4th mo. 1855.

A BEAUTIFUL ASTRONOMICAL SIGHT.

The occultation of Venus was witnessed last evening by crowds of astonished people. The evening was hazy, and the Moon and Venus were slightly veiled by a gauze of cloud. Slowly they approached, like timid lovers, and when the State House Bell struck 8, they were very close to each other. The total obscuration of the planet Venus did not take place until about 15 minutes later, when the Moon completely intervened, and the star that has called forth so much of poetry and admiration—the chief voice in the chorus of the creation—was lost to our view. The telescope man—a character of Chesnut street—did a grand business, and persons totally unacquainted with astronomy, went on their way marvelling at the miracle of the creation. Had the evening been clear, the sight would have been much more attractive.—*North American, 4th mo., 19th.*

A father was asked how he meant to educate his daughters, and answered, "I mean to bind

them apprentices to their mother." The reply is beautiful.

From Chambers' Journal.

SCIENCE AND ART.

A meeting has been held at Manchester, to form an association for the prevention of boiler explosions—a public recognition of the fact that such explosions are preventible. Let the employers of steam look to it! In some of the large factories, too, a smoke consuming method has been adopted; namely, a double furnace, so constructed that all the smoke and vapors arising from the first fire are entirely consumed in passing through the second. The same method has been successfully tried in France. We may add, that a stove for heating or cooking, to burn tallow, has been manufactured for Price's Patent Candle Company, with a view to its introduction into the Crimea.

Something is being done at Bristol, in the way of a new mode of propulsion for steamers. Float-boards, which have a vertical and horizontal motion, are fitted inside a chamber in the stern of the vessel, where there is scarcely a possibility of their being injured, and kept in motion by machinery, of which an endless railway forms part. Mr. Tucker, of the same city, proposes a safety "poop" for ships, to be made of iron, and attached in such a way as to be readily detached in a case of emergency, when it would become a life-raft—the doors serving as rudders—large enough to save all on board, and to be towed by the boats. Another success has been achieved for steam-navigation in the building of the Tachtalia, a steamer with four paddles, for traffic on the Danube. Of forty horse-power, and large enough to carry a considerable number of passengers, this vessel draws but 12½ inches of water, and will thus be able to pass the dreaded shallows of the Iron Gate at all seasons.

Lieutenant Maury, of the Observatory at Washington, has drawn up a plan for the safer navigation of the Atlantic, in which two routes are recommended, the principle being that adopted by coachmen on land, passing an approaching vehicle on a given side. He leaves sailing-ships undisturbed, as the prevalent winds compel them to take widely different routes in going to and returning from America. But for steamers from England, he suggests a route running sixty miles to the south of Cape Race, shaving Sable Island, and so on to Sandy Hook. Returning to England, to make up for the offing of Cape Clear, which would be to follow the line one hundred miles south of the homeward-bound route. Should the scheme come to be generally recognized and acted upon, the chances of collision will be materially lessened.

It may be noted here, that a work is now going on, sanctioned by the Neapolitan government in 1852, as important in some respects as the drainage of the Lake of Haarlem. About half-way between Rome and Naples, in a basin of the Apennines, lies a large expanse of water, known as Lake Fucino. The soil around it is extremely fertile, but liable to be flooded—the differences of level varying, according to season, from twenty to forty feet. Besides swamp and drowned land, there are the ruins of three ancient cities somewhere beneath the waves; and antiquarians, not less than agriculturists, are watching for the result of the scheme for the drainage of the lake. The works are taken in hand by a company who are to have them completed in eight years, when 33,000 acres of the most fersile land in Italy will be laid dry, and the whole of a large district ameliorated. The undertaking was first talked about in the days of Julius Cæsar; next Claudius attempted it, and employed 30,000 men for eleven years in driving a tunnel through the mountains, which answered its purpose for a time, but subsequently became choked by neglect. This tunnel is now to be greatly enlarged, and provided with sluices to regulate the flow of the water. Is the carrying out of such a work in Italy to be regarded as a symptom of returning vigor?

The Society of Arts has another addition to its industrial pathology, in the form of a Report, signed by competent authorities, on trades injurious to the eyes. We cannot do more than glance at the contents of this important document, in which, among causes of injury, overwork is stated to be highly fatal, while work within proper limits is beneficial. Flickering lights are injurious; the light should fall on the work, not on the eye, hence the utility of shades and screens. Dress-makers should avoid sewing black by candle-light; the consequent strain on the sight being more hurtful than is supposed. Shoe-binders and boot-closers suffer from the same cause. Smoking a short pipe is also injurious to the eye. The Report mentions further, that in some factories an eye-douche has been fitted for the use of the operatives. It consists of a cistern, at some distance above the floor, filled with water, a pipe, descending from it with the lower end, to which a tap is fitted, bent upwards. Any one wishing to refresh his eye, or cleanse it from dust, holds the organ over the orifice of the tube, turns the tap, the water springs up as from a fountain, and the operation is effectually performed.

Another subject which has occupied the attention of the Society, is peat-charcoal—its value and utility. Mr. Longmaid read a paper thereupon, and converted saw-dust into charcoal before the eyes of the members. He dwelt on the fact that English iron, being smelted with coal, is not convertible into steel of so good a quality as is the iron we get from Sweden, which is smelted with charcoal: hence our large importations of Swedish iron. But although we have no

inexhaustible forests to char, we have the bogs of Ireland, 3,000,000 acres, in some places thirty feet thick, containing more than 6,000,000,000 tons; the value of which, when converted into peat-charcoal, would be enormous. There is a company already at work on the Bog of Allen, who produce about 1000 tons of charcoal a year; but measures must be taken on a much larger scale before this useful substance will be available, as it might be, for commercial, agricultural, and sanitary purposes. Apropos of these last: it is satisfactory to know that ten tons of peat-charcoal have been sent out for the use of the hospital at Scutari.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF CAROLINE E. HALSTED.

We weep not, dear Caroline, we mourn not for thee,
The fetters are loosened, thy spirit is free;
In the shadow of Death, thy confidence stayed,
As on pinions of love, it pass'd through the shade.

'Tis affection that weeps, as we view the lone place,
Thy seat is left vacant, thy footsteps we trace.
But we would not detain thee in suff'ring and pain,
Though great is our loss, 'tis thy infinite gain.

Oh! blest is thy lot, so early to bloom
And ripen, with joys transcending the tomb,
Where seraphs and angels in rapures unite
At the throne of the Lamb with the purest delight.

For thy spirit is ransom'd, all happy and pure,
Thy trials are over, thy peace is secure,
We calmly resign thee, dear loved one, to rest
In the bosom of Him who so richly hath blest.

With love so unbounded, his goodness displayed,
Thy firmness supported, no terrors dismayed,
Through "the Valley" he led thee, thy Saviour and king,
In triumph, with angels, his praises to sing.

HANNAH C. GREENE.

4th mo. 1855.

GENTLE WORDS.

"A young rose in summer time
Is beautiful to me,
And glorious are the many stars,
That glimmer o'er the sea:
But gentle words and loving hearts,
And hands to clasp my own,
Are better than the fairest flowers,
Or stars that ever shone.

The sun may warm the grass to life,
The dew, the drooping flower,
And eyes grow bright and watch the light
Of Autumn's opening hour;
But words that breathe of tenderness,
And smiles we know are true,
Are warmer than the summer time
And brighter than the dew.

It is not much the world can give
With all its subtle art,
And gold and gems are not the things
To satisfy the heart;
But oh! if those who cluster round
The altar and the hearth,
Have gentle words and loving smiles
How beautiful is earth."

Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

From the Leisure Hour.

ELECTROTYPE PROCESSES.

We are now standing in the splendid galleries which constitute the show-rooms of the Messrs. Elkington and Mason, in Newhall-street. They are of ample extent, and furnished with such a brilliant array of beautiful and gorgeous productions as renders any attempt at description of necessity a failure. The surpassing merit of some of their designs is already familiar to the visitors of the Great Exhibition, who will remember the large vase representing the triumph of Science and Industry, and which is appropriately adorned with the statues of Newton, Watt, Shakspeare, and Bacon. This unique production is now before us; and around us on all sides are numberless specimens of everything that can be wrought in silver, and gold, from the rich epergnes and costly table-services of the aristocracy, down to a plain salt-spoon or knife-rest, and all so accurately and exquisitely finished by the electrotype process as to be utterly undistinguishable from the workmanship of the silversmith and jeweller. In addition to works of this description, there are also massive bronze statues and groups of figures, the details of which it may be seen, on close inspection, are made out with the greatest exactness, although there is no trace of the tool of the sculptor. Many of these are grand in design; some are reproductions of the works of the Greek sculptors—others of modern masters. Not the least interesting to us are a numerous collection of articles in bronze, combining artistic talent with domestic usefulness, such as inkstands disguised as fruit, rustic figures and animals, which may serve the double purpose of paper-weights and chimney-ornaments, charming little busts of celebrated men, etc. etc. Again, we have the whole stock of the jeweller's shop so far as it is worn on the person—ladies' neck-chains, gentlemen's watch-guards, brequet-chains, bracelets, brooches, necklaces, everything, in short, with which the goldsmith in Cheapside allures the taste or assails the vanity of the weaker, and, for the matter of that, of the stronger sex too. All these beautiful things around us are manufactured—so far, that is, as relates to all we can see of them, which is but their outer surfaces—by the agency of electricity. We must endeavour, as we walk through the factory, to render the process intelligible.

The reader is doubtless aware that the mode of manufacturing plated goods, as practised at Sheffield and elsewhere, is by spreading plates of silver upon one or both sides of plates of copper or brass, and then moulding or working the plates thus combined into the forms of the articles desired—afterwards coating the edges with solid silver. In the electro process, on the contrary, the article, whatever it may be, is finished to the required shape, with all its ornaments, however profuse, and when complete in form, is

silvered or gilt by the scientific application of electricity.

The art of electrotyping owes its origin to the accidental discovery of certain natural phonomena. It was found by an experimenter, who, in making trial of Daniell's constant battery, had used as one of the liquids a solution of sulphate of copper, that the electric current decomposed the sulphate, and that the copper was deposited in a thin metallic film upon the inner surface of the vessel. This discovery naturally made a considerable noise at the time, and thoughtful heads soon set to work to turn it to a useful and therefore profitable purpose. It was found that the copper deposit brought away a perfect impression of the surface to which it was attached, and that it could be made by very simple means, to attach itself to anything. This led to the multiplication of copper plates, and a consequent reduction in the price of copper-plate engravings, as any number could be struck off from electrotyped plates, and the expense of re-engraving, when one plate was worn out, was thus saved. It led also to a new style of engraving, known as Palmer's process, by which raised copper plates could be used, instead of wood engravings, in the common printing-press. It has been applied to various other mechanical and artistic purposes, among others to the copying of Daguerreotype pictures; but in no other branch of arts or manufacture has it been so extensively available as in the fabrication of plated goods, an art which, as far as execution is concerned, it has exalted to the level of that of the silversmith and jeweller. Let us now take a brief survey of the various operations going on in the workshops of this establishment.

The great majority of the articles here manufactured are first fashioned from plates of the pure white metal known as German silver, rolled in the mill to the reuuired thinness. Many of them consisting of vessels for domestic use, such as tea and coffee-pots, are partly formed by hand labor, the part which forms the vessel being cut from a flat plate of metal, which is soldered together at the sides. The metal having been softened by annealing in a furnace, the article is handed over to a workman, who, with a hammer of hard wood or horn, forcibly beats and bangs it into the proper shape; by means of continued thumping he can impart considerable rotundity to a plain cylinder, the malleable metal taking any shape, though not very readily, that he may chose to give to it. It is in this manner that the graceful forms of tea-pots are modelled in great variety, from the swelling stone-shaped pyramids to the flatly-compressed globes. Nothing more than the bare trunk of a vessel, however, can be thus formed. The spout, the handle, the ornaments, the bottom, the cover, etc., have all to be struck in dies, the expense of which, where such a variety of exqisite patterns are wrought, must make prodigious demands upon capital. Dies too, some of them of astonishing size, are necessary in the formation of the various pieces of a dinner-service, such as plates, tureens, salvers, etc. They are cut by a slow and laborious process, in heavy masses of steel, hardened to such a temper as to stand without injury the most violent usage. The manner of using them is as follows: the die from which an impression is to be taken is firmly fastened by means of four lateral screws to the centre of a solid bed, above which rises an engine not unlike the guillotine in shape and construction; it consists of two iron pillars, grooved down the centres of each, between which a heavy weight is made to slide up and down with unerring precision. The metal to receive the impression is placed upon the die; the descending weight, being armed with a piece of soft lead, is then raised by the action of the foot upon a stirrup, and suffered to fall, with a force depending upon the height to which it was raised, upon the surface of the die. If the die be very shallow, and the metal to be impressed very thin and pliable, one or two blows are sufficient for the purpose. We have now before us a handsome wreath of foliage, the impression of which is perfect, which we saw struck upon brass extremely thin, at one blow. But if the metal be of the average thickness of the articles manufactured, the blow must be repeated many times; and if the die be deeply cut the weight must be armed with a corresponding punch formed to fit the die. Further, any attempt to force the plate into a deep die at one blow would fracture the metal and render it useless. Much management is required in this process, which must be wrought gradually: the first two or three blows are comparatively light, and for them the weight is armed with a punch or "force" of soft lead; as the metal sinks deeper into the die, the "force" is changed for one of harder material, until the last and finishing strokes are given with the full power of the engine and with a punch or "force" of iron. This is not all: the repeated heavy blows harden the metal to such a degree that it is no longer malleable, and to obviate this it has to be annealed, it may be, several times during the process of stamping. The Messrs. Elkinton have a large apparatus, worked by steam, for stamping articles of a great size.

Supposing the several parts of an ornamental article to be modelled and stamped, they have now to be soldered together. By means of jets of gas, and blow-pipes inflated by the steam engine, a kind of solder much harder than that in general use, and not readily fusible, is here employed. By this means the spouts, handles, hinges, etc., of the different articles, are firmly united, the hollows beneath the raised surfaces of the ornamental portions being filled up with fused metal. The articles, now complete in form,

are next taken to the polishing room, where, by rotten-stone applied by brushes rapidly revolving at the ends of small spindles, they are brought to a surface perfectly smooth. Such of them as require to be engraved are now made over to the engravers, whom we see, with the usual implements, transferring elegant patterns to their surfaces. We may now consider the articles as ready for the plating-room.

The first thing that claims attention on entering the plating-room is the stupendous electro-magnetic machine, which, in the form of a huge wheel, stands close to the entrance. This is a contrivance for producing electricity by the aid of magnets, no less than sixty-four of which, each of some three feet in length, are so arranged as to present their poles within a short distance of a wheel spinning round at the rate of six hundred revolutions in a minute. The force of the electric current is in some sort indicated to the spectator by the rapid succession of varicolored sparks passing continually from the armature of the engine to the twisted strand of conducting wires, one end of which is immersed in the silvering trough or vat, which occupies the centre of the room. The force of this machine is said to be sufficient to deposit fifty ounces of silver in an hour; the silver is supplied by plates of the metal sunk at the bottom of the trough. As a substitute for the ordinary galvanic battery, the power of which requires to be continually renewed, this machine has been found entirely successful, it having continued for many months in operation without any material variation in power. We observe, however, that the process of silvering by the galvanic battery is going on in the same room in smaller vats. When the articles to be silvered are brought into this room, all that has to be done is to suspend them, so that they shall hang clear of the bottom and not touch each other, in one or other of the numerous vats where, under electric agency, the deposition of silver is going on. They have to remain there a certain length of time, proportioned to the thickness of the silver covering required; they may be either coated with a thin film or solidly encased in a suit of silver armour. One great advantage of this process is, that articles to be silvered may be first engraved, the deposition of silver going on with such unvarying thickness in every part, that the finest lines of the engraving tool, and even the characteristic marks of the engraver, are exactly reproduced upon the silver surface. Any attempt to silver a surface finely engraved by any other means, would infallibly deface or choke up the work of the artist. The operation of gilding is performed in precisely the same manner—though we witnessed a sort of legerdemain feat in this department of the works, the operator gilding the bowl of a spoon in less than two seconds by simply immersing it in a brown-colored liquid.

On emerging from the silvering vats, the articles are washed and dried, and conveyed to the polishing rooms, to be polished and burnished. The polishing is performed in various ways. Flat surfaces are hammered upon a glossy anvil by a heavy hammer, and finally polished by rubbing with the palm of the hand. Hollowed surfaces are subjected to the action of felt or leather rubbers, revolving rapidly in a kind of lathe. The parts to be burnished are rubbed to a dazzling lustre by burnishing tools of polished steel. After this, such fittings, as handles of crystal or ivory, as may be wanted are added, and a final coloring by the application of plate-powder qualifies them for the show-room or the market.

We must add one word explanatory of the manufacture of bronze figures by electrotype. To produce such a figure a model must first be formed; from this a mould is taken, the interior of which is rendered, by a slight coating of black-lead, or other means, susceptible of the deposit; it is then put into a vat containing a solution of copper, and the deposition commences. The solidity of the figure will of course depend upon the time it remains in the vat; and supposing it to remain a sufficient time, with an adequate supply of the sulphate of copper, it may become a solid mass as effectually as if filled with metal at the foundry.

Instead of the connected lists of marriages and deaths which we find in American journals, the German papers publish such and similar announcements separately, in the form of advertisements, and paid for accordingly. I give a few specimens of the various kinds of such announcements.

"Bethrothal Notice.

The Betrothal, which took place on the 12th of this month, of our eldest daughter Anna, with the Machine-factory-owner, Mr Hermann Paucksch, we have the honor hereby to announce very respectfully to all friends and relatives, in place of any more particular notice.

The Preacher and School-inspector, Schroeter, with his wife:

In place of any more particular notice recommend themselves as betrothed.

ANNA SCHROETER.
HERMANN PAUCKSCH."

"Notices of Deaths.

Yesterday evening softly fell asleep my warmly loved Grandmother, Henriette Chevallier, born Krack, in the arms of her true sister, the Frau Dorothea Meyer, born Krack. She had left the 81st year of her life behind her. For silent sympathy for her loss, beg

ALBERT LAHDO,
DOROTHEA MEYER."

"This noon, at half-past 1 o'clock, fell softly

asleep our dear little Paul. We thank God, who vouchsafed to us for two years the possession of this dear little child, and beg of our relatives and friends their silent sympathy."

Among the expressions for decease in these notices we see often, "slept softly away to a better life;" "slept over *to that side*;" "departed *thither*," and the like. The notices are often couched in very significant and touching terms, though sometimes less happy. In cases of weddings, the married pair "reccommend themselves" in the news-papers in terms similar to the announcements of betrothal.—*North American.*

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Flour and Meal.—The price of Flour shows a farther advance of about 25c. per barrel, since our last report, notwithstanding the decline in England, according to the last arrival. But we can see no substantial reason for this advance. We believe the supply in the country, allowing for all anticipated exportation, is amply sufficient, at a price much below that now demnnded. The last sales were made at $10 a $10.25 for standard brands. Rye Flour $6.75, and Corn Meal $4.50 a 4.62.

Grain.—Wheat and other grain have also advanced. Sales of good red wheat have been made as high as $2.60, and white at 2.60. Rye has sold as high as 1.40; yellow Corn 1.05, and white 97 a 98. Oats are worth 60 a 62 for Delaware, and 65 a 68 for Pennsylvania.

Seeds.—Clover $6.25 a 6.50; Timothy 3.50 a 4; Flax 1.85.

Plaster.—$3.50 a 4 per ton, and scarce.

Guano is in brisk demand.

Hay and Straw.—Good Timothy is worth $1 05 a 1.25, and Straw $17 a 18 per ton.

Cattle Market.—The offerings of Beef Cattle the past week have been about 600 head. The former high prices were well maintained, and all offered were purchased by the city butchers within the range of $10.50 a 13 per 100 lbs., for inferior and prime qualities. Cows are in good demand at former prices; Calves are selling at 6c. per pound. The receipts of Hogs have increased, 1000 head having arrived. They were mostly disposed of at $7 a 7.75 per 100 lbs., which is a decline. Sheep and lambs continue to meet a good inquiry at $3 a 8, as in quality.

CHESTERFIELD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th of Fifth month, and continue twenty weeks.

Terms, Seventy Dollars per session, one-half payable in advance, the other in the middle of the session. No extra charge.

For further particulars, address

HENRY W. RIDGWAY,

Crosswicks P. Office, Burlington Co., N. J.

4th mo. 21—3m.

ELDRIDGE'S HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.—The Four a Term of this Institution will commence on the 21st of Fifth month next.

For particulars, address the Principal,

ALLEN FLITCRAFT,

Eldridge's Hill, Salem Co., N. J.

4th mo. 21—4t. pd.

WANTED,—By a Friend in Illinois, a Friend School Teacher. For particulars, address, postpaid, J. M. W. Barclay, P. O. Whiteside Co., Ill., or enquire of Wm. W. Moore, 100 S. Fifth St., Philada.

THE subscriber is desirous of a Friend Female Teacher in his family, to have the care of and instruct his chileren. Please to communicate with Richard T. Turner, Still Pond P. O., Kent County Maryland, or Wm. W. Moore, 100 South 5th st., Philadelphia.

4th mo. 28th, 1855—4t.

GWYNEDD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.—The Summer Session of this School will commence on Second day the 21st of Fifth month next. The usual branches of a thorough English education are taught. Terms, $60 per session of Twenty weeks. For further information address the Principal, Spring House P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.

DANIEL FOULKE, *Principal.*
HUGH FOULKE, Jr., *Teacher.*

4th mo. 14—6t.

LONDON GROVE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.—It is intended to commence the Summer Session of this Institution on the first Second day of Fifth month next. The course of instruction will be extensive and thorough. A series of Lectures will be delivered by the Teacher on various scientific subjects, illustrated by appropriate apparatus; also on Anatomy and Physiology, by a Medical Practitioner.

Terms per session of five months, Sixty Dollars.

No extras, except for the Latin and French Languages, which will be Five Dollars each.

For reference and further particulars address the Principal, London Grove P. O., Chester Co., Pa.

3d mo. 31, 1855—6t. BENJ. SWAYNE.

ERCILDOUN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. The Summer Session of this School will commence on the 7th of Fifth month next. It is situated near the village of Ercildoun, three miles south-west of Coatesville, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, from which place pupils are conveyed free of charge.

The branches comprising a thorough English education are taught. Scientific Lectures are delivered during the term, illustrated by appropriate apparatus. Terms $50.00 per session of twenty weeks. Drawing $5.00 extra. All communications should be addressed to the Principal, Ercildoun P. O., Chester Co., Pa. SMEDLEY DARLINGTON,

3d mo. 24—6t. Principal.

GREEN LAWN BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS.—This School is handsomely situated in Unionville, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

The Summer Session will commence on the First day of Fifth month next, and continue twenty weeks. The Course of Instruction embraces all the usual branches of a solid English Education; also Drawing, and the French Language. No extra charge except for the French, which will be Five Dollars per term.

Terms for Boarding, Washing and Tuition, $50 per Session. One half payable in advance, the remainder at the close of the term.

Boys from seven to ten years of age will also be received, and especial care be taken to preserve the health and guard the morals of those placed in charge of the Principal.

Daily access may be had to the school by means of Public Stages from Wilmington, West Chester, and Cochranville.

For Circulars, address,

EDITH B. CHALFANT, Principal.

Green Lawn, B. S., Unionville Post Office.

3d mo. 17—2m. pd.

Merrihew & Thompson, Printers, Merchant ab. 4th.